

County Borough of West Hartlepool.



HEALTH REPORT

For the Year 1906,

BY

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D.P.H. Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland,

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

WEST HARTLEPOOL :
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HEALTH COMMITTEE.

ALDERMAN CLARKSON, (*Chairman*).

„ GRAINGER.

„ HARRISON.

„ WILSON.

COUNCILLOR W. BROWN.

„ FRYER.

„ JOHNSON.

„ LIDDLE.

„ MEREDITH.

„ RYAN.

„ SWINBURNE.

„ THOMPSON.

„ TURNBULL.

His Worship the Mayor is Ex-officio a Member of all Committees.

FRED H. MORISON, M.D. Edin.; D.P.H.R.S.C.I.,
Medical Officer of Health.



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MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31ST, 1906.

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee.

GENTLEMEN,

I have pleasure in presenting to you my Eighth Annual Report on the health of the County Borough of West Hartlepool, that for the year 1906.

There are many interesting facts disclosed by our statistical returns, and if these returns are closely looked into we are forced to the conclusion that, in spite of what has been done in the past, there still remains a great deal to be done before the statistics can be considered satisfactory.

The four main returns we have to deal with are: Infectious Diseases, Birth-rate, Death-rate, and Infantile Mortality.

There is during the year a considerable decrease in the number of Infectious Diseases notified.

The general death-rate is amongst the lowest recorded during the past ten years, but in spite of this fact the infantile mortality is with two or three exceptions the highest recorded during the same period, and this in spite of the fact that the birth-rate is one of the lowest

recorded for many years. Surely no stronger argument than this can be used to make us recognise that it is our duty to do everything in our power to prevent the enormous waste of infant life that is going on. That this can be done, and at little expense, is conclusively proved by the experiment tried in Huddersfield, where in one district the infantile mortality was reduced from 122 per 1,000 births to 53.

The table shewing the birth-rate, the death-rate and the infantile death-rate in the various wards is instructive, and shews that a high birth-rate is not necessarily accompanied by a high infant mortality, for the ward which has the lowest birth-rate (9.8) has a very great deal the highest infant mortality (259).

Comparing our statistics with those of the County, we find our birth-rate is considerably lower, our death-rate too is lower, and our infantile mortality lower.

POPULATION.

The statistics for the year are based on an estimate of the population being 68,804.

This estimate is an increase of 2,060 on the previous year, and I think is rather under, than over, estimated.

There are still many houses vacant, but it is found that in many cases two or even three families are living in the same house, so that unless this matter is looked into closely it is apt to give an erroneous impression of the population of the Borough.

The following is the estimated population of the various Wards of the Borough :—

North ...	...	...	...	...	8,917
West ...	...	...	...	...	11,746
Park ...	...	...	...	...	9,238
South-West ...	...	...	...	...	12,338
South-East ...	...	...	...	...	8,872
Central ...	...	...	...	...	10,466
North-East ...	...	...	...	...	4,958
Seaton ...	...	...	...	...	2,269
					68,804

VITAL STATISTICS.—BIRTHS.

In estimating the healthiness of any district the birth-rate should be considered as well as the mortality.

During the year 2,168 births were registered as against 2,079 in 1905, an increase of 89.

This gives us a birth-rate of 31.5 per 1,000 per annum against 31.1 the previous year.

Birth-rate in the various Wards :—

North	...	...	...	...	41.2
West	...	...	...	...	28.8
Park	...	...	...	...	23.7
South-West	...	...	...	...	40.6
South-East	...	...	...	...	33.0
Seaton	...	...	...	...	29.5
North-East	...	...	...	...	23.0
Central	...	...	...	...	25.5

The birth-rate for the past ten years is here shown. It will be noticed that with two exceptions this is the lowest recorded during that time.

1896	...	...	...	...	32.3
1897	...	...	...	...	33.3
1898	...	...	...	...	27.5
1899	...	...	...	...	33.8
1900	...	...	...	...	35.1
1901	...	...	...	...	36.1
1902	...	...	...	...	37.6
1903	...	...	...	...	34.8
1904	...	...	...	...	33.3
1905	...	...	...	...	31.1

Of the 2,168 births there were

Males	...	...	...	1,162
Females	...	...	...	1,006

Of these 56 were illegitimate, giving an average of 25.8 per 1,000 births registered, a considerable reduction on the previous year.

The accompanying table shows the number of births in the separate Wards each week of the year, together with the rates.

BIRTHS, WITH RATES, IN THE VARIOUS WARDS EACH WEEK.

Week Ended	WARDS	North	West	Park	South-West	South-East	Seaton	North-East	Central	TOTAL	BIRTH-RATE
January	6	..	5	2	8	6	1	2	3	27	20.4
	13	4	8	3	12	5	2	3	8	45	34.0
	20	6	10	3	12	5	..	3	2	41	30.9
	27	2	7	2	12	4	2	3	4	36	27.2
February	3	3	6	7	8	8	..	..	6	38	28.7
	10	9	12	5	9	6	2	4	6	53	40.0
	17	10	7	3	8	4	2	2	6	42	31.7
	24	8	9	2	8	11	2	3	5	48	36.2
March	3	10	10	3	15	13	..	2	8	61	46.1
	10	5	8	3	4	6	1	1	4	32	24.1
	17	1	10	4	7	5	1	1	8	37	27.9
	24	6	4	3	5	6	4	2	4	34	25.6
	31	11	9	4	14	2	2	..	8	50	38.0
April	7	6	2	3	14	6	1	1	6	39	29.4
	14	3	10	4	8	6	1	7	..	39	29.4
	21	4	19	4	13	6	..	5	6	57	43.0
	28	8	11	4	5	6	3	2	8	47	35.5
May	5	9	2	5	8	6	1	1	6	38	28.7
	12	5	6	2	9	7	..	1	6	36	27.2
	19	10	7	11	10	5	2	4	4	53	40.0
	26	9	7	3	14	7	..	5	3	48	36.2
June	2	11	7	3	9	3	..	1	4	38	28.7
	9	10	7	5	5	5	1	2	6	41	30.9
	16	8	5	6	14	2	1	1	5	42	31.7
	23	5	5	5	7	6	1	5	5	39	29.4
	30	10	5	7	11	5	1	1	11	51	38.5
July	7	7	4	9	11	5	2	5	4	47	35.5
	14	5	6	4	12	10	3	2	10	52	39.2
	21	9	7	3	11	6	2	3	3	44	33.2
	28	11	3	2	8	8	..	2	6	36	27.2
August	4	9	8	4	13	5	..	2	7	48	36.2
	11	3	8	..	10	2	1	..	3	27	20.4
	18	12	12	5	16	8	..	1	9	63	47.6
	25	11	7	1	10	7	2	4	9	51	38.5
September	1	5	..	3	8	4	..	1	7	28	21.1
	8	9	8	..	4	4	1	1	1	28	21.1
	15	5	5	7	13	5	2	3	4	44	33.2
	22	10	5	5	8	..	2	2	4	36	27.2
	29	3	5	5	14	2	2	3	4	38	28.7
October	6	9	3	6	3	4	1	1	1	28	21.1
	13	2	10	5	9	5	..	1	6	38	28.7
	20	11	5	4	14	5	4	..	7	50	38.0
	27	3	2	10	11	5	1	3	2	37	27.9
November	3	6	6	5	7	6	2	1	5	38	28.7
	10	11	7	5	9	4	1	2	4	43	32.4
	17	8	2	1	15	6	..	2	5	39	29.4
	24	6	3	6	7	6	2	4	..	34	25.6
December	1	3	1	3	6	8	..	1	7	29	21.9
	8	12	6	3	10	14	2	5	5	57	43.0
	15	7	4	7	11	3	2	1	5	40	30.2
	22	10	8	4	7	5	..	1	1	36	27.2
	29	6	6	5	8	5	4	1	4	39	29.4
Year ended	31	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	2	6	
Totals ..		368	339	219	501	293	67	114	267	2168	31.5
Birth-rate per 1,000		41.2	28.8	23.7	40.6	33.0	29.5	23.0	25.5		

The increase or decrease of births over deaths is here shown in each Ward :—

Wards.		Births.		Deaths.		Increase or Decrease.
North	...	368	...	120	...	+248
West	...	339	...	126	...	+213
Park	...	219	...	98	...	+121
South-West	...	501	...	189	...	+312
South-East	...	293	...	114	...	+179
Seaton	...	67	...	23	...	+ 44
North-East	...	114	...	49	...	+ 65
Central	...	267	...	172	...	+ 95
		2,168		891		+1,277

DEATHS.

During the year 891 deaths have been registered of inhabitants occurring within the Borough, against 999 in 1905, but to this must be added 147, the number of persons belonging to the borough who have died elsewhere ; 135 occurred in the Workhouse, Hartlepoons Hospital, Cameron Hospital or the Port Sanitary Hospital, and 12 occurred in the County Asylum, Sedgefield, giving a total of 1,038 deaths of residents.

Of these 561 were males and 477 Females.

The recorded death-rate is thus 15.1 and the corrected death-rate is 12.1, the corresponding figures for last year being 16.8 and 14.9.

The accompanying table gives the number of deaths each week in the various wards, etc.

The death-rate in the various Wards is as follows :—

North	...	...	...	...	13.4
West	...	...	...	...	10.7
Park	...	...	...	...	10.5
South-West	...	...	...	...	15.3
South-East	...	...	...	...	12.8
Seaton	...	...	...	...	10.1
North-East	...	...	...	...	9.8
Central	...	...	...	...	16.4

DEATHS, WITH RATES, IN THE VARIOUS WARDS EACH WEEK.

Week ended	WARDS	North	West	Park	South-West	South-East	Central	North-East	Seaton	Outside Borough	TOTAL	Death-rate per 1,000 per annum
January	6	2	1	1	5	3	4	..	..	1	17	12.8
	13	2	3	1	..	1	3	2	..	1	13	9.9
	20	2	4	1	4	4	3	1	..	2	21	15.8
	27	4	3	3	4	2	1	1	..	4	22	16.6
February	3	..	4	2	1	..	4	..	1	3	15	11.3
	10	2	3	4	4	1	3	1	1	..	19	14.3
	17	3	5	3	5	..	2	1	..	4	23	17.3
	24	4	2	..	3	2	5	1	1	4	22	16.6
March	3	6	2	4	5	4	4	1	..	2	28	21.1
	10	1	1	..	2	1	1	1	2	6	15	11.3
	17	4	1	3	3	1	4	..	..	7	23	17.3
	24	3	1	3	4	1	2	1	..	3	18	13.6
	31	2	4	4	4	2	..	3	1	3	23	17.3
April	7	2	3	..	8	2	2	1	..	2	20	15.1
	14	2	2	..	4	..	6	1	..	2	17	12.8
	21	4	1	1	5	..	4	..	..	1	16	12.0
	28	1	1	3	6	1	2	..	1	1	16	12.0
May	5	4	4	2	3	..	4	2	..	5	24	18.1
	12	3	3	1	3	2	4	1	..	2	19	14.3
	19	3	..	1	3	2	1	1	..	1	12	9.0
	26	3	4	2	1	1	3	..	..	3	17	12.8
June	2	5	1	1	1	2	6	1	1	1	19	14.3
	9	1	1	3	2	3	6	1	..	1	18	13.6
	16	4	3	2	2	4	8	1	3	2	29	22.6
	23	1	..	2	2	2	2	2	..	1	12	9.0
	30	1	..	1	2	1	1	..	..	6	12	9.0
July	7	3	4	2	2	3	2	4	..	2	22	16.6
	14	2	2	..	2	3	5	1	..	1	16	12.0
	21	2	1	..	4	1	2	..	..	3	13	9.9
	28	2	4	1	4	5	1	1	1	1	20	15.1
August	4	1	1	2	1	3	4	..	..	1	13	9.9
	11	..	..	2	1	3	2	1	1	2	12	9.0
	18	1	1	1	4	2	1	3	..	..	13	9.9
	25	..	4	2	7	..	..	3	1	2	19	14.3
September	1	3	3	..	..	5	7	1	..	2	21	15.8
	8	4	2	2	5	1	2	..	..	2	18	13.6
	15	4	3	5	7	9	5	2	1	7	43	32.4
	22	2	5	..	4	6	6	1	..	2	26	19.6
	29	1	5	1	5	1	5	2	..	1	21	15.8
October	6	3	6	2	3	4	4	1	2	6	31	23.4
	13	1	5	4	2	1	1	..	1	1	16	12.0
	20	2	2	1	8	1	4	..	1	2	21	15.8
	27	4	2	1	3	1	4	..	1	8	24	18.1
November	3	1	2	..	4	2	2	1	..	3	15	11.3
	10	3	2	5	4	1	1	1	..	2	19	14.3
	17	1	..	3	2	4	3	..	1	3	17	12.8
	24	4	..	2	7	1	2	..	..	2	18	13.6
December	1	2	2	1	6	4	4	2	..	1	22	16.6
	8	..	..	3	2	4	4	..	1	3	17	12.8
	15	1	4	5	7	..	7	..	..	2	26	19.6
	22	2	4	3	4	4	4	1	..	4	26	19.6
	29	2	5	1	1	3	4	..	..	2	18	13.6
Year ended	31	..	..	1	4	..	1	..	1	2	9	
Totals ..		120	126	98	189	114	172	49	23	135	1026	
Death-rate per 1,000		13.4	10.7	10.5	15.3	12.8	16.4	9.8	10.1			

INFANT MORTALITY.

In considering this subject there are three facts which must not be lost sight of—(*a*) that during the last 50 years there has been a steady decline in the general death-rate; (*b*) there has also been a steady decline in the birth-rate; (*c*) the infant mortality has remained practically stationary.

It is perfectly true that the infant mortality has varied a little from year to year, principally owing to favourable or unfavourable climatic conditions, but there has certainly been no such diminution in the infant mortality as has taken place in the general death-rate, due to improved sanitation.

If the birth-rate had remained at the high level of even twenty years ago there would not have been the same grounds for apprehension, for in view of the fact that urban population has increased so much at the expense of the rural population, it might have been a matter for congratulation that the infant mortality had even remained the same.

But, it may be argued our birth-rate is high compared with most large towns, and therefore we must expect a high infant mortality. In part this is true, but our birth-rate is not nearly so high as it was and our infant mortality has remained the same, and this argument applies equally to the country as a whole, because the birth-rate has declined by nearly 25 per cent, and the infant mortality has shown no sign of diminishing.

Table V shews the more common causes of infant mortality in the borough. From common infectious diseases there were 11, diarrhoeal diseases 68, wasting diseases 105, tuberculous diseases 9, bronchitis 23, pneumonia 14, and convulsions 28.

The same table also shows that 66 deaths occurred under 1 week and 93 under 1 month.

No more striking fact could be adduced in support of the contention that a large majority of these deaths are preventable than that shewn by the ex-Mayor of Huddersfield's experiment.

A premium was offered for each child born during his year of office who survived one year, the result was that in the district chosen for the trial the infant mortality fell from 122 per 1,000 births to 53.

It may be of interest to compare the birth-rate, the general death-rate and the infantile death-rate in the different Wards, this is done in the following table;—

Ward.		Birth-rate.		General Death-rate.		Infant Death-rate (per 1000 births).
North	...	41.2	...	13.4	...	97
West	...	28.8	...	10.7	...	104
Park	...	23.7	...	10.5	...	110
South-West	...	40.6	...	15.3	...	140
South-East	...	33.0	...	12.8	...	160
Seaton	...	29.5	...	10.1	...	101
North-East	...	23.0	...	9.8	...	259
Central	...	25.5	...	16.4	...	171

Infant Mortality for the Borough 137.

I still hope to see a Female Sanitary Inspector appointed so that something may be done to diminish this enormous waste of life, which is a disgrace to 20th century sanitation.

NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Infectious diseases have continued to be very prevalent during the year, especially scarlet fever and diphtheria.

The main cause of infection spreading is the attendance of children at school who are not in a fit condition to do so, and I would again urge on the Education Committee the advisability of appointing a Medical Officer to periodically inspect the school children.

The following table shows the infectious diseases notified in the Borough each month during the year. Total for the year 378, a decrease of 92.

Month.	Scarlet Fever	Enteric Fever	Small Pox	Diph- theria	Ery- sipelas	Puerp'l Fever	Total
January ...	39	...	...	11	1	...	51
February ...	41	...	...	9	1	...	51
March ...	32	2	...	5	6	...	45
April ...	14	2	...	7	5	1	29
May ...	23	2	...	4	2	...	31
June ...	8	1	...	6	1	...	16
July ...	15	3	...	20	2	...	40
August ...	7	3	...	18	2	...	30
September ...	9	6	...	5	5	...	25
October ...	8	2	...	6	5	...	21
November ...	10	3	...	9	3	...	25
December ...	7	1	...	5	1	...	14
	212	25	...	105	34	1	378

The following table shews, for comparison, the infectious diseases notified in the past ten years.

	Scarlet Fever	Enteric Fever	Small- Pox	Diph- theria	Ery- sipelas	Puerp'l Fever	Cont'd Fever	Total
1905	320	18	11	92	27	2	...	470
1904	376	14	9	159	30	...	...	588
1903	473	24	11	84	22	1	...	615
1902	276	27	...	80	24	1	1	409
1901	116	22	...	20	29	2	...	189
1900	143	25	10	16	24	1	1	220
1899	41	31	...	15	28	1	2	118
1898	96	24	9	11	19	...	...	159
1897	87	39	...	6	23	...	2	157
1896	210	42	2	14	32	2	2	304

Below is given, for comparison, our Vital Statistics with those of the County. For the latter I am indebted to Dr. T. Eustace Hill, the County Medical Officer of Health.

				Annual Rates per 1,000 Population	
				County	Borough
Estimated Population	...	...	...	822,160	68,804
Birth-rate	...	...	...	35.2	31.5
Death-rate	...	...	...	17.5	15.1
Zymotic Death-rate	...	...	...	2.40	2.35
Infantile Mortality Rate (per 1,000 births)				157	137
Smallpox	...	...	...	Nil	Nil
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	0.08	0.18
Diphtheria and Membraneous Croup			...	0.20	0.29
“Fever” (Enteric and Continued)			...	0.22	0.07
Measles	...	...	...	0.16	0.02
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	0.00	0.23
Diarrhœa	...	...	...	1.41	1.17
Enteritis, &c.	...	...	...	0.42	0.14
Phthisis	...	...	...	1.09	0.77
Other Tuberculous Diseases		...	...	0.74	0.82
Acute Respiratory Diseases		...	...	2.62	2.87

The following table shews the different localities in which the Infectious Diseases occurred :—

	North	West	S-West	Park	S-East	N-East	Central	Seaton
Smallpox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria	12	24	27	23	6	...	11	2
Erysipelas	6	3	8	1	8	3	4	1
Scarlet Fever	44	27	53	31	23	2	27	6
Enteric Fever	...	3	3	2	5	4	5	3
Puerperal Fever	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	62	57	92	57	42	9	47	12

The following cases were removed to the Port Sanitary Hospital :

Diphtheria	...	...	3
Scarlet Fever	...	...	65
Enteric Fever	...	...	6

SMALL-POX.

No case of Small-pox occurred in the Borough during the year.

SCARLET FEVER.

During the year 212 cases of Scarlet Fever have been notified, a decrease of 108 on the previous year—320 being then notified.

It has, however, been exceptional fatal this year, 13 deaths being registered against 13 the previous year, giving a case mortality of 6.1 and 4.0 per cent respectively.

ENTERIC OR TYPHOID FEVER.

Twenty-five cases were notified during the year with five deaths, against 18 cases with six deaths the previous year.

EPIDEMIC DIARRHŒA.

Eighty-one deaths are recorded from this disease, and as is always the case, infants were chiefly affected, 62 out of 81 occurring in infants.

“PRECAUTIONS AGAINST DIARRHŒA.”

Diarrhœa is very prevalent and causes a large number of deaths during the hot weather.

It can to a great extent be prevented by taking care. You are therefore particularly requested to take particular notice of the following:—

Babies should, if possible, be fed at the breast, but failing this, they should have nothing but milk, or milk and water, till seven months old, and very little else till two years old.

Cleanliness is a most important factor in prevention, the person and clothing should be kept clean; but of even greater importance is the house and back premises, especially where food is kept.

Cleanliness of the feeding bottles is absolutely necessary for the health of infants. It is IMPOSSIBLE to keep a long rubber tube in a feeding bottle perfectly clean.

All milk should be boiled as soon as taken into a house and put into a vessel (previously scalded out) and covered with a clean cloth.

Food should be kept in a clean, dry and well ventiled place.

Meat or Fish slightly tainted, and fruit even beginning to decay, should never be eaten.

The windows throughout the house should be open day and night, especially in the bedrooms. Early in the day the bed clothes should be thrown back and the slops taken away.

Fireplaces should not be stopped up, they act as good ventilators.

Offensive smells about the house should be reported to the Medical Officer of Health, or to the Sanitary Inspector, as bad smells will cause diarrhœa.

The yard drain should be kept clean and well flushed.

Particular attention should be paid to the ash-pits. They should be kept perfectly dry, no slops, tea leaves, cabbage, potatoe peelings, fish, &c., should be put in them; these can all be burned in the kitchen fire.

As soon as a child starts with Diarrhœa a doctor should be sent for, the child should be kept warm, and medical instructions as to diet should be strictly adhered to.

It cannot be too strongly insisted upon that the midden-privies are a fruitful source of diarrhœa.

DIPHTHERIA AND MEMBRANEOUS CROUP.

There was a considerable increase in the number of cases of Diphtheria notified this year, and it was of a much more severe type, but owing to the more extensive, and in a large majority of the cases, early, use of Antitoxin, the case mortality shews a considerable reduction.

105 cases were notified with 20 deaths: this gives a case mortality of 19.0%. The figures for 1905 were 92 cases with 25 deaths, giving a case mortality of 27.1%.

Diphtheria was most prevalent during July and August, when 20 and 18 cases respectively were notified, after which it gradually died down, until at the end of the year there were just the ordinary few cases notified.

The disease was most prevalent in the West, South-West, and Park Wards, where the child population is the largest.

The following report was presented to the Health Committee in August:—

“It will be noticed that a larger number of Diphtheria cases than usual has been notified, the mortality from this disease, however, has been small.

“There has, too, been an epidemic of sore throat very prevalent, simulating Diphtheria, but differing from it in accuteness and shortness of duration I mention this to allay the widespread misapprehension that Diphtheria is very prevalent in our midst.

“After investigation it was found that most of the early cases of Diphtheria notified, were supplied with milk from the same source, and that this source was supplied from four different farms. I, therefore, inspected (with the consent of the farmers) those farms sending milk to the infected houses, but could find no reason to suppose that infection came from them. I also got a sample of milk from each farm, and had each submitted to a searching bacteriological examination, and all were found to be free from the Diphtheria bacillus.

“I then took swabs from the throats of all in any way connected with the retail dairy, and they too, were found to be free from the specific bacillus, so that the milk supply can in no way be blamed as the source of infection.

“The inflammatory condition of the throat caused by the Diphtheria germ is simulated by that caused by many other germs, and the diagnosis is often one of considerable difficulty. For this reason, as you know, we have an arrangement with the College of Medicine, Newcastle, to make bacteriological examinations, and any medical man can get the necessary apparatus from me on application. In doubtful cases this is a great advantage—which I think is not sufficiently made use of, possibly because it may not be generally known—and entails no expense either on the medical man or on his patient.

“The prevalent opinion that Diphtheria can be “caught” from bad smells cannot be too vigorously denied, true, persons exposed to bad smells and those who live in insanitary surroundings are rendered more susceptible to any disease, but that diphtheria can originate owing to

“bad smells is entirely erroneous. Infection must be conveyed in some way, and I think, the widespread sore throat so prevalent lately must be attributed to the large amount of dust in the town, and no doubt the throats of persons so attacked have been rendered favourable breeding grounds for the germs, whether Diphtheritic or not, by the abominable smells arising from our sewers.”

“I would again advocate the replacing of all surface ventilators to sewers by shafts, the better flushing of the sewers, and the more liberal watering of the streets.”

MEASLES.

Only two deaths were registered as being directly due to Measles, against 36 the previous year. The number of deaths, however, gives no idea of the ravages of the disease, as the majority of fatal cases have some complication in the respiratory organs and many of these will thus be classified under this heading.

WHOOPING COUGH.

This too shews a marked diminution in the number of deaths registered, 16 this year against 25 in 1905.

The disease is largely spread by “neighbouring” and by school agency, and, as in the case of measles by an utter disregard of any proper precaution in the way of isolation or the like. Indeed, the prevalence of these two diseases is in great part due to the culpable neglect, arising from the popular belief that children must contract them sometime, and that there is very little use, therefore, in endeavouring to take any protective steps when either disease is epidemic. The consequence is that the epidemic continues to spread so long as susceptible victims are to be found in the community, and only dies out, for a time, when all these have been attacked.

PHTHISIS OR CONSUMPTION.

53 Deaths from Phthisis, against 47 the previous year, have been registered and other Tuberculous diseases are responsible for 57 deaths, 58 having been registered from this cause the previous year.

RULES FOR CONSUMPTIVE PATIENTS AND THOSE LOOKING AFTER THEM.

Consumption is a communicable disease.

It may pass from person to person. It may pass from one being to another or from one organ to another.

The source of the infection is the expectoration of the consumptive.

The great danger lies in the drying of the expectoration and the blowing about of the dried infectious material,

The spread of consumption can be largely prevented. If the succeeding directions be observed there will be no serious danger in ordinary intercourse with patients. The breath of the consumptive is not directly infectious.

The patient should expectorate into a jar or cup containing a table-spoonful of carbolic acid (1 to 20) or other disinfectant.

The vessel should be changed once in twelve hours, or oftener. It should be cleansed by being filled with boiling water. The combined contents should be poured down the water closet. The vessel should then be washed with boiling water.

When the patient is out of doors he should carry a pocket spitting flask, such as Dettweiler's or the Victoria Hospital simpler model. The flasks should be used and cleansed like the jar. The patient should never spit in the streets.

The patient should not use handkerchiefs for expectorating into. If this has to be done the handkerchief should be of inexpensive material that it may be burnt after use.

Squares of rag or paper, which may be used for convenience, should be similarly treated.

The expectoration should on no account be swallowed, for thereby the disease may pass to other organs.

Consumptive patients should avoid kissing.

Consumptive mothers should not suckle.

If expectoration has been accidentally deposited on the floor or other object, it should be wiped up and burnt, and the surface of the object cleansed with strong antiseptic.

Rooms which have been long occupied by a consumptive patient should, before occupation by someone else, be carefully disinfected, as after other infectious disease.

Fresh air is the food of the lungs. Therefore, see that the lungs be not starved—

(a) By Day—The patient should occupy as airy a room as possible. It must be scrupulously clean and dry, and preferably removed from the ground. The window should be freely open. When able, the patient should be out of doors once or several times during the day. He must avoid over-fatigue and damp or chill, which would counteract the benefit.

(b) By Night—He should sleep alone. The bedroom should be large and airy. The window should be kept open, less or more, according to the season.

MIDWIVES ACT, 1902.

Some very important measures are comprised in the Midwives Act, 1902, the object of which is to secure the better training of midwives, and to regulate their practice.

The Act provides that from the 1st of April, 1905, no women shall use the title of midwife, nor practice midwifery, unless she is certified under this Act, and no woman shall be so certified under the Act until she has complied with the rules and regulations laid down under the Act.

The specific duties which fall upon the Health Committee, as representing the Council, are shewn in the following section of the Act:—

“ 8.—Every Council of a County or County Borough throughout England and Wales shall on the commencement of this Act, be

the local supervising authority over midwives within the area of the said County or County Borough. It shall be the duty of the local supervising authority—

- “(1) To exercise general supervision over all midwives practising within their area in accordance with the rules to be laid down under this Act.
- “(2) To investigate charges of malpractice, negligence, or misconduct, on the part of any midwife practising within their area, and should a *prima facie* case be established, to report the same to the Central Midwives' Board.
- “(3) To suspend any midwife from practice, in accordance with the rules under this Act, if such suspension appears necessary, in order to prevent the spread of infection.
- “(4) To report at once to the said Board the name of any midwife practising in their area convicted of an offence.
- “(5) During the month of January of each year to supply the Secretary of the Central Midwives' Board with the names and addresses of all midwives who, during the preceeding year, have notified their intention to practise within their area, and to keep a current copy of the roll of midwives, accessible at all reasonable times for public inspection.
- “(6) To report at once to the Central Midwives' Board the death of any midwife, or any change in the name or address of any midwife in their areas, so that the necessary alteration may be made in the roll.
- “(7) To give due notice of the effect of the Act, so far as practicable to persons at present using the term of midwife.”

GENERAL WORK.

Number of Notices Served.	Nature of Nuisance.	Number of Nuisances Registered.
21	To trap defective drains	41
89	„ Other faults	124
274	„ Cleanse and limewash dirty dwellings and workshops	275
33	„ Repair yard pavements	57
205	„ Repair spouts and fall pipes	336
28	„ Repair dwelling-house roofs	54
72	„ Convert privies and ashpits into w.c's and dry-pans	87
30	„ Abate overcrowding	32
5	„ Cleanse and repair cowsheds	7
2	„ „ „ bakehouses	2
18	„ Repair privies and ashpits	20
70	„ „ water closets	126
18	„ Remove offensive accumulations of manure	31
15	„ Remove animals improperly kept... ..	16
2	„ „ offensive trades	2
109	„ Provide ashpit and pan closet doors	144
4	„ Close polluted wells	4
31	„ Clean out soft water wells	37
28	„ Cease throwing slops into ashpits	28
7	„ Remove accumulations of offensive stagnant water	7
10	„ Provide a pure water supply	14
88	„ Other nuisances	186
1,159		1,630
125*		
1,284		

* Final Notices.

WATER SAMPLES.

One sample well water analysed.

One sample town's water analysed.

The sample of well water was certified to be unfit for drinking purposes.

The sample of town's water was certified good and wholesome quality for drinking purposes.

Meat, Fruit, etc., condemned and destroyed as unfit for human food.

4½ carcasses of beef
 2 fore quarters beef.
 50 lbs. beef.
 4 pieces beef.
 2 stone beef.
 9 carcasses of pigs.
 2 „ „ sheep.
 1 carcase of lamb.
 51 barrels plums.
 12 stone plums.
 29 barrels pears.
 12 baskets pears.

6,984 Dwelling-houses, Shops, and other premises inspected.
 352 visits to Factories and Workshops.
 235 „ „ Common Lodging Houses.
 494 „ „ Dairies, Cowsheds and Milk Shops.
 153 „ „ Market and Abattoirs.
 45 „ „ Fruit Boats.
 773 „ „ Fish, Fruit, and Meat Shops.
 373 „ „ Fever Infected Houses.
 20 „ „ Ice Cream Vendors.
 65 Drains tested with smoke machine.
 56 Drains examined.
 2 Smoke Observations.
 163 Complaints received attention.
 1,284 Notices served.
 1,107 Bottles Carbolic Acid given out.

DAIRIES, COWSHEDS AND MILKSHOPS.

Number of Milkshops on Register	...	...	99
Number of Purveyors on Register	...	...	30
Number of Cowsheds on Register	...	...	8
Number of Inspections made	...	...	490

The above premises upon being visited have been found in a fairly clean and sanitary condition, and where it has been found necessary to serve notices, attention has been given.

PROSECUTIONS BEFORE MAGISTRATES BY THE SANITARY AUTHORITY—FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

Articles	No. Taken	Genuine	Doubtful	Adulterated	Percentage of Adulteration	Summons	Fines		Costs		Remarks
							£	s. d.	£	s. d.	
Milk	39	27	11	1	5.30% added water	—	—	—	—	—	Case withdrawn (held warranty)
Butter	23	20	1	1	77.65 fat other than butter fat	1	2	0 0	0	8 6	—
Do.	—	—	—	1	76.82 " " "	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bread	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rum	2	1	—	1	38.84 degrees under proof	—	—	—	—	—	Cautioned by Committee
Gin	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whiskey	2	—	—	1	26.86 degrees under proof	—	—	—	—	—	Cautioned by Committee
Do.	—	—	—	1	27.04 " " "	—	—	—	—	—	Cautioned by Committee
Pepper	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mustard	5	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Camphorated Oil	2	—	1	1	47.2% deficient in Camphor	1	1	0 0	1	8 6	—
Lime Water	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cheese	9	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vinegar	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	96	73	16	7		2	3	0 0	1	17 0	

PROSECUTIONS BEFORE MAGISTRATES BY THE SANITARY AUTHORITY.

Date	Nature of Offence.	Fines	Orders Made.	Cost.
April 9th	To selling Impure Camphorated Oil ...	£1 0 0	—	£1 8 6
October 1st	Neglecting to convert Privy into Water Closet ...	—	Magistrates Order for work to be done in 14 days ...	£0 10 0
15th	To exposing part of Diseased Pig ...	£15 0 0	—	£1 13 6
15th	Do. do. ...	£5 0 0	—	£1 11 6
26th	To keeping of Carcases and Horse Flesh on premises ...	£5 0 0	—	£0 19 0
Nov. 12th	To slaughtering on unlicensed premises	£1 0 0	—	£0 10 0
12th	Do. do.	—	Case dismissed ...	—
		£27 0 0		£6 12 6

DISINFECTING.

307 houses fumigated after infectious disease.

The undermentioned articles have been disinfected at the Disinfecting Chambers, Burn Road :—

Beds and Bedding	...	...	...	403
Pillows and Bolsters	...	...	...	683
Carpets and Rugs	...	...	...	172
Articles of Clothing	...	...	...	260
Sheets, Blankets and Quilts	...	...	...	728
Sundry Articles	...	...	...	238
Total				2,484

I am, Gentlemen,

Yours obediently.

FRED H. MORISON, M.D., D.P.H.,

Medical Officer of Health.

APPENDIX A.**Advice to Parents upon the Diet and Management of Infants.**

WASHING.

During the first four months of life the child should have a warm bath each night and morning, the temperature of the water being about 90° F., and the best soap only employed. At a later period cooler water should be used (80° to 75° F.) On each occasion the whole body should be thoroughly cleansed, especially in the folds of the skin, and thoroughly dried with a warm soft towel.

CLOTHING.

The child must be warmly clad in woollen or flannel garments the neck, arms, and thighs being especially protected against exposure. Tight bandaging around the waist should be avoided. The napkins require to be examined frequently, and to be changed immediately they become damp.

SLEEP.

The child should be encouraged to sleep in a cot from birth, care being taken that the covering is sufficiently warm, and adjusted when disarranged. The infant should be taught from the earliest times to sleep at regular intervals. No soothing draughts must be employed, except under strict medical supervision.

EXERCISE.

When the weather is fine the child should be taken out into the fresh air at least twice every day, care being taken to protect the body from cold and the head from the rays of the sun.

The bedroom must be large, light, and well ventilated, but draughts must be carefully guarded against.

SUCKLING.

If the mother be in good health and has sufficient milk, the infant should receive no other food until seven months old. For the first two months the breast should be given at regular intervals of two hours; between the second and fourth month every two-hours-and-a-half; and from the fourth to the seventh month every three hours. The

infant should be taught to abstain from food between the hours of 11 p.m. and 5 a.m., in order to ensure six hours' sleep both to itself and its mother. After each meal the nipple and breast must be carefully washed and dried, and any indication of soreness or abrasion should receive immediate attention. If the mother has not sufficient milk to nourish the child, or is unable to feed it at regular intervals, the breast must be supplemented by *cows' milk* properly diluted.

WEANING.

This should always be performed gradually, and if possible during the cool months of the year. *Cows' milk*, sterilised and diluted with barley water, and occasionally thickened with some form of malted food, is the most convenient diet after the cessation of nursing,

ARTIFICIAL FEEDING OF INFANTS.

GENERAL RULES.

1. For the first six months of life the food should consist entirely of milk. After that period some form of farinaceous food may be required.

2. *Cows' milk*, being cheap and easily obtained, is most suitable in ordinary cases. Under certain conditions, however, asses' or goats' milk may be preferred.

3. Young infants are unable to digest pure cows' milk, owing to its extreme richness and its tendency to produce large masses of curd in the stomach. In all cases, therefore, the fresh milk must be suitably diluted with barley or rice water.

4. The milk should be given every two hours during the first two months, and subsequently every two-and-a-half or three hours, except between the hours of 11 p.m. and 5 a.m., when the child should be encouraged to sleep.

5. As soon as the bottle has been emptied it should be removed, and the child's mouth carefully wiped with a piece of soft rag soaked in warm water. The child should never be permitted to sleep with the teat in its mouth.

THE MILK.—A fresh supply of milk should be procured twice a day, but only in quantities requisite for immediate use. The slightest degree of acidity, as evidenced by the red colouration of a piece of blue litmus paper, renders the milk unfit for use. Immediately the milk is

received it should either be well boiled or sterilised, and afterwards kept in a cool place.

STERILIZATION.—This is most conveniently effected by filling three or four feeding bottles with the quantity of diluted milk appropriate for each meal, and firmly plugging their mouths with cotton wool. The bottles are then placed upright in a small saucepan containing water, and the whole placed upon the fire and boiled for forty minutes. When required for use, the bottles are immersed in hot water, in order to warm their contents to the temperature of the body, the cotton wool withdrawn, and a clean indiarubber teat fixed over the mouth.

CONDENSED SEPARATED MILK.—This contains only one-tenth the amount of fat (cream) of cows' milk, and is therefore *quite unsuitable as a food for infants*. Ten half-pound tins require to be purchased to obtain the same amount of fat as is in *one pint* of good new milk.

THE FEEDING APPARATUS.—This must be as simple as possible and capable of being easily and thoroughly cleansed. All that is necessary is an oval bottle of sufficient capacity and provided with a soft indiarubber teat which can be drawn over the neck. It is wise to keep at least four of these bottles in constant use. Immediately after a meal the teat is disconnected, turned inside out and well scrubbed with a clean tooth brush. It is then placed in a solution of boracic acid, care being taken to rinse it well in cold water before its next term of duty. The bottle itself is well cleansed, and if necessary, boiled in a weak (one per cent.) solution of soda and kept filled with some mild antiseptic until again required.

SCHEME OF DIET.

For the First Week of Life.

Cows' milk, 1 tablespoonful; thin barley water, 1 tablepoonsful; milk sugar, 15 grains (or as much as would cover a threepenny piece); *or*

Whey, 3 teaspoonsful; cream, 2 teaspoonsful; milk sugar, 10 grains; hot water, 3 teaspoonsful.

Every two hours.

From the Second to the Fourth Week.

Cows' milk, 2 tablespoonsful; barley water, 2 tablespoonsful: cream 2 teaspoonsful; milk sugar, 30 grains; *or*

Cows' milk, 2 tablespoonsful; cream, 2 teaspoonsful; milk sugar, 15 grains; water, 1 tablespoonful.

Every two hours.

From the Fourth to the Eighth Week.

Cows' milk, 9 teaspoonsful; barley water, 6 teaspoonsful; cream, 2 teaspoonsful; milk sugar, 30 grains; water, 1 tablespoonful; *or*

Cows' milk, 2 tablespoonsful; cream, 1 tablespoonful; sugar of milk, 30 grains; water, 10 teaspoonsful.

Every two hours.

From the Third to the Sixth Month.

Cows' milk, 5 tablespoonsful; barley water, $1\frac{1}{2}$ tablespoonsful; milk sugar, 60 grains; cream, 5 teaspoonsful; water, $2\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoonsful; *or*

Cows' milk, 5 tablespoonsful cream, 1 tablespoonful; milk sugar, 60 grains; water, 2 tablespoonsful.

Every three hours.

From the Seventh to the Tenth Month.

(Five meals a day.)

First Meal (7 a.m.)—Cows' milk, 13 tablespoonsful; cream, 1 tablespoonful; milk sugar, 60 grains; water, 2 tablespoonsful.

Second Meal (10.30 a.m.)—Add to the foregoing 1 tablespoonful of malted food,

Third Meal (2 p.m.)—Same as second.

Fourth Meal (6 p.m.)—Ditto.

Fifth Meal (10 p.m.)—Same as first.

From Tenth to Twelfth Month.

Five meals a day, with the addition of the yolk of an egg, stale bread crumbs, oatmeal, or wholemeal flour occasionally.

TO MAKE BARLEY WATER.

INGREDIENTS—2 ozs. pearl barley, 2 quarts of boiling water, 1 pint of cold water.

MODE.—Wash the barley in cold water; put it into a saucepan with the above proportion of cold water, and when it has boiled for about a quarter of an hour, strain off the water and add the two quarts of fresh boiling water. Boil it until the liquid is reduced one-half; strain, and it will be ready for use.

These quantities ought to make one quart of barley water.

APPENDIX B.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

*Instructions for preventing the spread of Scarlet Fever, Typhoid Fever,
Small-pox, and other Infectious Diseases,*

To Mr..... of

It having been reported to the West Hartlepool Corporation that a case.....has occurred on the premises occupied by you at the above address, you are informed that you should—

1. Separate the sick person from the rest of the family, and remove carpets, curtains, and other unnecessary woollen or linen articles from the sick room.

2. Admit fresh air by opening the upper window sash. Keep the fire lighted, even in summer, to promote ventilation. Allow air to pass freely through the house by means of open windows and doors. Keep the door of the sick room shut.

3. Hang up a sheet outside the door of the sick room, and keep it wet with a quarter pint of carbolic acid (No. 4), mixed with a gallon of water.

4. Receive all discharges from the patient into a solution of carbolic acid. Add carbolic acid plentifully to the discharges before emptying them into the closet.

5. Pour daily into every sink, closet, or privy, a quantity of the above-named disinfectant.

6. All cups, glasses, spoons, etc., used by the patient, should be first washed in a solution of carbolic acid or sanitas, and afterwards in boiling water.

7. No article of food should be allowed to remain in the room. Any food left by the patient should be burned.

8. All bed and body linen used by the sick person should be at once steeped for a few hours in any of the above-mentioned solutions and afterwards BOILED in water.

9. Instead of handkerchiefs, small pieces of rag should be used, and these should be burned when soiled.

10. Persons attending on the sick should wear garments made of cotton or other washable material. Woollen dresses should not be worn. The attendants should wash their hands, after waiting on the sick person, using carbolic soap.

11. The sick room must on no account be visited by others than those in immediate attendance on the sick, as visitors are very liable to carry away infection.

12. When recovering, and while the body of the patient is peeling, camphorated or carbolised oil should be rubbed over the sick person every day. The sick person must not be allowed to mix with the rest of the family until the peeling has entirely ceased.

13. Before patients finally leave the sick room they should be carefully washed all over in a bath containing a little carbolic acid; they may then leave the sick room, wrapped only in a clean blanket, so that their clothes are not exposed to infection.

14. When the sickness has terminated, the sick room should be cleansed, and information sent to the Health Office, when an inspector will attend and thoroughly fumigate the place, and disinfect all clothing that has been used in the sick room. Afterwards the room should be freely ventilated and the ceiling lime-washed, the paper stripped from the walls and burned; if the walls have been previously lime-washed, lime-washing should be repeated; and the furniture and all wood-work washed with carbolic soap and water. All bedding and articles that cannot be washed and boiled must be disinfected at the Corporation Disinfecting Chamber. Until this process of disinfection is properly carried out the room cannot be safely occupied.

15. Children must on no account be allowed to attend school from a house in which there is an infectious disease.

16. In case of death, the body should not be removed from the room, except for burial, unless taken to a mortuary, nor should any article be taken from it until disinfected, as directed in Rule 14. The body should be quickly put into a coffin with 2lb. of carbolic acid powder. The coffin should be fastened down and the body buried without delay.

N.B.—Carbolic Acid and other disinfectants may be bought of any Druggist, or may be had gratis at the office of the Sanitary Inspector, Municipal Buildings, by those who cannot afford to buy them.

PENALTIES.

Attention is particularly directed to the following provisions of the Public Health Act in reference to "Infectious Disease."

1. The owner or occupier may be required to lime-wash and cleanse any house or rooms, and the articles in it likely to retain infection—where infectious disease has existed—under a penalty not exceeding 10/- a day for neglect.

2. If any person suffering from any dangerous infectious disorder shall enter a cab or other public conveyance without informing the driver thereof that he is so suffering, he shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding £5.

3. Any person suffering from any dangerous infectious disorder—such as fever, scarlet fever, small-pox, etc.—who exposes himself in any street, school, church, chapel, theatre, or other public place, or in any omnibus, or other public conveyance, and any person in charge of one so suffering, who so exposes the sufferer, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding £5.

4. Any person who, without previous disinfection, gives, lends, sells or moves to another place, exposes any bedding, clothing, rags or other things which have been exposed to infection, becomes liable to a penalty not exceeding £20.

5. Any person who lets a house, room or part of a house, in which there has been infectious disease, without having such house or room, and all articles therein liable to infection, disinfected, is liable to a penalty not exceeding £20.

6. If any person who lets or shows for hire, any house or part of a house, makes any false statement as to the fact of there being in such house, or having within six weeks previously been therein, any person suffering from an infectious disease, such person answering falsely shall be liable to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, or to a penalty not exceeding £20.

Inspection of Factories, Workshops, Laundries, Workplaces and Homework

1.—INSPECTION.

Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or Inspectors of Nuisances.

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspections.	Written Notices	Prosecutions
Factories (including Factory Laundries)	352	38	—
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries)			
Workplaces (other than Outworkers premises included in part 3 of this report)			
Total	352	38	—

2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars	Number of Defects.			Number of Prosecutions
	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Act:—</i>				
Want of Cleanliness	14	14	—	—
Want of Ventilation	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding	4	4	—	—
Want of Drainage of Floors	—	—	—	—
Other Nuisances	17	17	—	—
Sanitary accommodation :				
Insufficient	2	2	—	—
Unsuitable or Defective	1	1	—	—
Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Act:—</i>				
Illegal Occupation of underground bakehouse (S. 101)	—	—	—	—
Breach of special sanitary require- ments for bakehouses (SS. 97 to 100)	—	—	—	—
Other offences (excluding offences relating to outwork which are including in part 3 of this report)	—	—	—	—
Total	38	38	—	—

3.—HOMEWORK.

NATURE OF WORK. *	OUTWORKERS LIST, SECTION 107.								Number of Inspecti'ns of Outwork'rs Premises	Outwork in Unwholesome Premises, Section 108			Outwork in Infected Premises, Sections 109, 110.		
	Lists Received from Employers.				Numbers of Addresses of Outwork'rs received from other Councils (6)	Numbers of Addresses of Outwork'rs forwarded to other Councils (7)	Prosecutions			Instances	Notices Served	Pros'cut'ns	Instances	Orders Made S. 110	Pros'cut'ns Sections 109, 110
	Twice in the Year.		Once in the Year.				Failing to keep or permit inspection of Lists (8)	Failing to send Lists (9)							
	Lists † (2)	Outwork'rs † (3)	Lists (4)	Outwork'rs (5)											
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
Wearing Apparel : —															
(1) Making, &c.	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	10	—	—	—	—	—	—
(2) Cleaning and Washing	.														
Lace, Lace Curtains & Nets															
Furniture and Upholstery															
Fur Pulling															
Umbrellas															
Paper Bags and Boxes ...															
Brush Making															
Stuffed Toys															
File Making															
Electro Plate															
Cables and Chains ...															
Anchors and Grapnels ...															
Cart Gear															
Lock, Latches and Keys ...															
Total ...															

* If an occupier gives out work of more than one of the classes specified in column 1, and subdivides his list in such a way as to show the number of workers in each class of work, the list should be included among those in column 2 (or 4 as the case may be) against the principal class only, but the outworkers should be assigned in column 3 (or 5) into their respective classes. A footnote should be added to show that this has been done.

† The figures required in columns 2 and 3 are the total number of lists received from employers who sent them both in February and August, as required by the Act, and of the entries of names of outworkers in those lists. They will therefore usually be double of the number of such employers and (approximately) double of the number of individual outworkers whose names are given since in February and August lists of the same employer the same outworkers name will often be repeated.

4.—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at the end of the year.											Number.
Important Classes of Workshops, such as Workshop Bakehouses may be enumerated here.	41	16	28	29	34	16	17	13	18	49	
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Dressmakers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Milliners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Tailors	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Joiners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Bakeries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Blacksmiths	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Boot Repairing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Cabinet Makers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Plumbers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Other Workshops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total number of Workshops on Register ...											261

5.—OTHER MATTERS.

Class.	Number.
Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories:—	
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act (S. 133)...	5
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspector as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory and Workshop Act (S. 5):	
Notified by H.M. Inspectors ...	4
Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspectors ...	—
Other ...	—
Underground Bakehouses (S. 101):	
Certificates granted during the year ...	—
In use at the end of the year ...	5

(Signed) F. H. MORISON, M.D., D.P.H.,

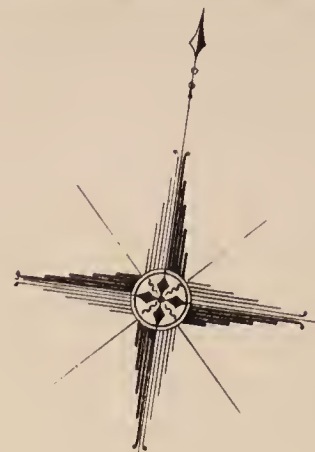
February 21st, 1907.

Medical Officer of Health.

NOTE.—The Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, (s. 132), requires the Medical Officer of Health in his Annual Report to the District Council to report specifically on the administration of that Act in Workshops and Workplaces, and to send a copy of his Annual Report, or so much of it as deals with this subject, to the Secretary of State (Home Office). If the Annual Report is presented otherwise than in print, it is unnecessary to include in the copy sent to the Home Office the portions which do not relate to Factories, Workshops, Laundries, Workplaces or Homework. The duties of Local Authorities and the Medical Officer of Health under the Act of 1901, are detailed in the Home Office Memorandum of December, 1904. A further Memorandum on the Homework Provisions of the Factory Act was issued to all District Councils and Medical Officers of Health in October, 1906.



1906.



County Borough of West Hartlepool

STREET MAP,

Published by order of the Council.

NELSON F. DENNIS, A.M.I.C. - Borough Engineer & Surveyor.
FRED H. MORISON, M.D. P.D.H. Medical Officer of Health.

SCALE
Feet 0 200 400 600 800 1000
Miles 0 1 2 3 4 5

1.—Table of BIRTHS AND DEATHS occurring in the County Borough of West Hartlepool for the 11 years ended 1906. (FOR THE WHOLE DISTRICT).

YEAR	Population estimated to middle of each year	BIRTHS		DEATHS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE.		DEATHS AT ALL AGES. TOTAL		DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS	Deaths of Non-residents registered in District †	Deaths of residents registered beyond District †	DEATHS AT ALL AGES NETT	
		Number	Rate*	Number	Rate per 1,000 Births registered	Number	Rate*				Number	Rate*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1896	51,920	1,688	32.3	213	126	694	13.3	..	6	65	753	14.5
1897	53,880	1,798	33.3	227	129	683	12.6	..	6	73	750	13.9
1898	58,500	1,611	27.5	290	180	809	13.8	..	7	64	866	14.8
1899	61,000	2,063	33.8	394	191	1,053	17.2	..	6	75	1,222	18.4
1900	61,500	2,162	35.1	280	129	891	14.4	..	11	82	962	15.6
1901	62,614	2,261	36.1	323	142	965	15.3	..	20	98	1,043	16.6
1902	62,614	2,357	37.6	283	120	893	14.2	..	8	98	983	15.7
1903	65,309	2,278	34.8	290	127	843	12.8	..	..	107	950	14.5
1904	66,744	2,225	33.3	296	133	963	14.2	..	..	125	1,088	16.3
1905	66,744	2,078	31.1	290	139	999	14.9	..	..	129	1,128	16.8
Averages for years 1896-1905.	61,082	2,052	33.6	288	140	879	14.4	..	6.4	91	974	15.9
1906	68,804	2,168	30.9	297	137	891	12.1	35	3	147	1,038	15.1

* Rates calculated per 1,000 of estimated population.

† By the term "Non-residents" is meant persons brought into the district on account of illness, and dying there; and by the term "Residents" is meant persons who have been taken out of the district on account of illness, and have died elsewhere.

I.—Institutions within the district receiving sick and infirm persons from outside the district.—None.

II.—Institutions outside the district receiving sick and infirm persons from the district—

Hartlepool Hospital; Cameron Hospital; County Asylum, Sedgefield; Port Sanitary Infectious Diseases Hospital; Workhouse, Throston.

III.—Other Institutions, the deaths in which have been distributed among the several localities in the district—None.

Total population at all ages.....	62,627	} At Census of 1901.
Number of Inhabited houses.....	11,797	
Average Number of persons per house.....	5.3	
Area of District in acres exclusive of area covered by water.	} High Water.....3,555 acres.	

FRED H. MORISON, M.D., D.P.H.

II.—Table of BIRTHS AND DEATHS *occurring in the County Borough of West Hartlepool, for the years 1898 to 1906* (CLASSIFIED IN WARDS).

NAMES OF LOCALITIES WARDS		1. NORTH				2. WEST				3. PARK				4. SOUTH-WEST				5. SOUTH-EAST				6. CENTRAL				7. NORTH-EAST				8. SEATON			
YEAR		Population esti- mated to middle of each year	Births registered	Deaths at all Ages	Deaths under 1 year	Population esti- mated to middle of each year	Births registered	Deaths at all Ages	Deaths under 1 year	Population esti- mated to middle of each year	Births registered	Deaths at all Ages	Deaths under 1 year	Population esti- mated to middle of each year	Births registered	Deaths at all Ages	Deaths under 1 year	Population esti- mated to middle of each year	Births registered	Deaths at all Ages	Deaths under 1 year	Population esti- mated to middle of each year	Births registered	Deaths at all Ages	Deaths under 1 year	Population esti- mated to middle of each year	Births registered	Deaths at all Ages	Deaths under 1 year				
		a	b	c	d	a	b	c	d	a	b	c	d	a	b	c	d	a	b	c	d	a	b	c	d	a	b	c	d				
1896	..	}	*																														
1897	..																																
1898	..	7,190	..	93	29	9,380	..	111	46	7,785	..	89	25	9,960	..	136	54	7,868	..	123	48	9,660	..	151	60	4,418	..	66	19	2,214	..	40	9
1899	...	7,672	288	107	50	10,159	364	135	51	8,425	237	117	46	10,290	369	150	69	8,221	293	190	65	9,497	329	198	73	4,586	112	86	25	2,150	71	40	11
1900	..	7,638	290	99	38	10,233	379	138	37	8,569	275	92	32	10,389	381	130	41	8,345	321	139	48	9,684	347	184	54	4,632	108	78	17	2,215	61	31	12
1901	..	8,131	305	93	31	10,692	406	127	47	8,415	234	120	44	11,240	476	177	55	8,076	319	136	45	9,527	349	196	72	4,023	107	65	16	2,066	65	31	11
1902	..	8,131	346	110	46	10,691	432	132	42	8,415	255	84	17	11,240	477	188	65	8,076	329	130	38	9,527	345	154	51	4,481	104	53	11	2,066	70	42	13
1903	..	8,466	328	107	37	11,028	378	110	39	8,750	245	86	20	11,575	518	199	82	8,411	309	105	38	9,862	315	143	44	4,816	116	54	14	2,401	69	39	16
1904	..	8,687	350	144	51	11,296	351	145	42	8,909	238	108	30	11,894	472	177	53	8,615	316	148	54	10,034	314	168	44	4,878	115	45	10	2,431	69	28	11
1905	..	8,687	336	120	41	11,296	336	134	35	8,909	200	112	22	11,894	497	224	70	8,615	286	149	46	10,034	262	165	45	4,878	93	67	24	2,431	69	28	7
1906	..	8,917	368	120	36	11,746	339	126	42	9,238	219	98	24	12,338	501	189	59	8,872	293	114	44	10,466	267	172	51	4,958	114	49	23	2,269	67	23	9

*These data cannot be ascertained.



III.—Table shewing CASES of INFECTIOUS DISEASE notified in the County Borough of West Hartlepool during the year 1906.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT.							TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH LOCALITY. (WARDS).								NO. OF CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL FROM EACH LOCALITY. (WARDS).							
	At all Ages	At Ages—Years						1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Under 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 65	65 and upwards	North	West	South- West	Park	South- East	North- East	Central	Seaton	North	West	South- West	Park	South- East	North- East	Central	Seaton
Small-pox	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cholera	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria	104	..	21	59	18	6	..	12	24	27	23	6	..	10	2	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..
Membranous Croup	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Erysipelas	34	1	1	..	3	27	2	6	3	8	1	8	3	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever	213	3	64	130	12	4	..	44	27	53	31	23	2	27	6	14	2	18	7	16	3	5	..
Typhus Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enteric Fever	25	..	..	7	7	11	..	..	3	3	2	5	4	5	3	..	..	2	..	..	1	3	..
Relapsing Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Continued Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Puerperal Fever	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Plague	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals	378	4	87	196	41	48	2	62	57	92	57	42	9	47	12	14	2	22	7	17	4	8	..

FRED. H. MORISON, M.D., D.P.H.



IV.—Table shewing CAUSES OF DEATH (WITH AGES) occurring within the
County Borough of West Hartlepool, during the year 1906.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	DEATHS IN WHOLE DISTRICT AT SUBJOINED AGES.						DEATHS IN LOCALITIES (AT ALL AGES) WARDS.										
	All Ages.	under 1	1 and 5 under 5		5 and 15 under 25		15 and 25 under 65		65 and up-wards	North	West	Park	South-West	South-East	Central	North-East	Seaton
			1	5	5	15	15	25									
Small-pox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles ...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever ...	13	...	9	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	2	1	...	2	...	...
Whooping-cough ...	16	11	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	5	2	2	1	...
Diphtheria and membranous croup	20	...	8	11	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	3	7	2	5	...	...
Croup ...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...
Fever { Typhus ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	5	...	...	2	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	2	...	...
Other continued...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Epidemic Influenza ...	14	...	...	...	1	6	7	...	...	3	5	3	1	...	1	...	...
Cholera ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plague ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diarrhoea ...	81	62	15	1	...	1	2	...	...	11	14	6	22	13	7	4	2
Enteritis ...	10	6	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	3	1	2	...
Puerperal fever ...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other septic diseases ...	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Phthisis, (Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	53	...	...	2	18	32	1	...	...	5	11	9	8	6	7	3	...
Other Tubercular diseases...	57	9	21	12	2	13	...	...	...	14	4	5	11	10	6	2	2
Cancer, malignant diseases	50	1	...	...	...	38	11	...	...	10	9	4	8	7	5	2	...
Bronchitis ...	82	25	15	1	...	17	24	...	...	5	10	12	15	12	20	7	1
Pneumonia ...	109	12	25	3	8	51	10	...	...	8	12	9	24	15	21	3	4
Pleurisy ...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other diseases of respiratory organs	6	4	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	2	1
Alcoholism, Cirrhosis of liver ..	4	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...
Veneral diseases ...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Premature birth ...	52	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	6	3	15	5	14	1	1
Diseases and accidents of parturition	6	...	...	...	1	5	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	1	...	1
Heart diseases ...	78	2	1	2	1	43	29	...	...	8	11	9	12	6	10	4	...
Accidents ...	22	2	3	3	4	10	...	...	...	2	1	1	2	2	3	...	...
Suicides ...	4	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...
All other causes ...	333	107	24	10	12	83	97	...	...	38	36	29	49	26	61	16	11
All causes ...	1026	297	133	50	51	314	181	...	...	120	126	98	189	114	172	49	23

V.—INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1906.

Deaths from stated Causes in Weeks and Months under One Year of Age.

CAUSE OF DEATH	Under 1 Week	Weeks			Total under 1 Month	Months							10-11 Months	11-12 Months	Total Deaths under One Year	
	1-2 Weeks	2-3 Weeks	3-4 Weeks	1-2 Months		2-3 Months	3-4 Months	4-5 Months	5-6 Months	6-7 Months	7-8 Months	8-9 Months				9-10 Months
All Causes { Certified .. Uncertified ..	66	18	8	1	93	20	21	27	23	20	18	21	9	14	15	297
Common Infectious Diseases { Small-pox .. Chicken-pox .. Measles .. Scarlet Fever .. Dip'theria: Croup Whooping Cough	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	2	10
Diarrhoeal Diseases { Enteritis.. (Muco, Gastro) Gastritis, Gastro-intestinal Catarrh	..	..	..	..	..	7	3	5	5	5	8	6	2	3	4	52
	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	4	2	1	..	..	1	1	3	15
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
	33	6	7	..	46	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	47
	3	1	..	..	4	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Wasting Diseases { Injury at Birth.. Want of Breast Milk, Starvation Atrophy, Debility Marasmus	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	17	6	..	1	24	6	6	3	4	2	3	3	..	..	..	51
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	2
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	1	5
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2
Tuberculous Diseases { Tuberculous Peritonitis: Tabes Mesenterica Other Tuberculous Diseases Erysipelas .. Syphilis .. Rickets .. Meningitis (not Tuberculous)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	3	1	1	..	5	2	2	5	3	5	2	..	..	1	1	28
	1	..	..	..	1	1	1	4	3	2	1	4	1	2	1	23
	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	2	2	1	..	3	14
Other Causes { Suffocation, overlaying Other Causes ..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
	8	2	..	..	10	2	5	1	..	..	..	1	2	2	2	26
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
All causes ..	66	18	8	1	93	20	21	27	23	20	18	21	9	14	15	297

